United Nations CERD/C/SR.2620

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

Distr.: General
2 May 2018

Original: English

Committee on the Elimination of Racial Discrimination
Ninety-fifth session

Summary record of the 2620th meeting
Held at the Palais Wilson, Geneva, on Wednesday, 25 April 2018, at 3 p.m.

Chair: Mr. Amir

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The meeting was called to order at 3 p.m.

Consideration of reports, comments and information submitted by States parties under article 9 of the Convention (*continued*)

Combined twenty-second and twenty-third periodic reports of Peru (CERD/C/PER/22-23 and CERD/C/PER/Q/22-23)

1. *At the invitation of the Chair, the delegation of Peru took places at the Committee table.*

2. **Mr. Soria Fuerte** (Peru), introducing his country's combined twenty-second and twenty-third periodic reports (CERD/C/PER/22-23), said that the Government of Peru condemned, in the strongest possible terms, the heinous murders of Shipibo-Conibo leader Olivia Arévalo and Canadian citizen Sebastian Woodroffe, which had shocked the country and had received widespread national and international press coverage. Those despicable crimes were being carefully investigated by the Peruvian National Police and the Public Prosecution Service. The Ministry of Justice and Human Rights and the Ministry of Culture had responded swiftly and were working on the ground to provide support, including legal advice, to the victims' relatives in order to ensure that they had access to justice and that the perpetrators of the crimes were brought to justice.

3. The Government was committed to respecting, protecting and promoting human rights, fundamental freedoms, democracy and the rule of law and to tackling corruption head-on. The Minister of Justice and Human Rights, Salvador Heresi, had repeatedly made clear that Peru would honour its international obligations, including with regard to combating racial discrimination. The Committee's concluding observations on his country's previous periodic report (CERD/C/PER/CO/18-21) had been useful for the formulation and implementation of policies designed to promote multiculturalism, equality and respect for diversity.

4. In 2017, censuses had been taken of population, housing and indigenous communities. Respondents had been asked to specify, inter alia, their mother tongue and the ethnic group with which they identified. The census questionnaires had been distributed throughout the country in Spanish and in a range of indigenous languages. The results would be available in July 2018. Another important tool for determining the ethnic and racial composition of the country's population was the indigenous peoples database established by the Ministry of Culture. The database contained records of 55 peoples and information on more than 8,000 indigenous communities.

5. In 2017, the Government had rolled out a strategy to facilitate the implementation of the National Development Plan for the Afro-Peruvian Population 2016–2020 in priority regions and sectors. The strategy had led to the incorporation of an ethnic identification variable in the 2018 school census and in school enrolment forms for 2019. According to a geo-ethnic map of Afro-Peruvian communities, Afro-Peruvian populations were present in 11 coastal regions, with the highest concentration in the Lima metropolitan area. The Ministry of Culture had reached interinstitutional agreements with the Ministries of Education and Health to include an ethnic self-identification variable in administrative records. To promote positive self-identification, a campaign entitled "Yo me identifico con orgullo" ("I am proud of my identity") had been launched in eight priority regions of the country with significant Afro-Peruvian populations.

6. In January 2018, the Government had adopted the National Human Rights Plan 2018–2021, which set out 15 commitments to combat discrimination, with particular attention to 13 vulnerable groups, including the indigenous and Afrodescendent populations. The Plan would be translated into the main indigenous languages and communicated to indigenous leaders.

7. In 2017, the Government had launched the National Operation to Combat Racism, an initiative designed to raise awareness of racism as a public issue that affected everyone and to strengthen the capacity of public bodies to handle complaints of racial discrimination. A national survey had been conducted in March 2018 to gauge the attitudes and perceptions of more than 4,000 people from diverse backgrounds with regard to cultural diversity and

racial discrimination. Article 323 of the Criminal Code had been amended by Legislative Decree No. 1323 to bring the definition of discrimination contained therein into line with international standards, and dozens of municipal and regional ordinances on discrimination and racism had been issued throughout Peru.

8. The Government had stepped up its implementation of the National Policy for Mainstreaming the Intercultural Approach through a series of sectoral, intersectoral and subnational measures. In 2017–2018, interinstitutional agreements had been concluded, public policy protocols and guidelines with an intercultural focus had been issued and community organizations had implemented multisectoral plans. The Government had also made considerable progress in implementing affirmative measures to benefit indigenous peoples. Through the Ministry of Justice and Human Rights, an intersectoral working group had recently been created to take urgent steps to promote and protect the human rights of the Awajún and Wampis communities. The group had held two meetings in April 2018 with the participation of representatives of various government ministries, the Office of the Ombudsman, the Public Prosecution Service, the judiciary, and several United Nations agencies.

9. As part of efforts to guarantee access to basic public services, the Ministry of Development and Social Inclusion was implementing the Sustainable Social Action Strategy, an initiative aimed at improving the living conditions of indigenous communities and ensuring recognition of their collective rights. In addition, 367 service platforms, known as *tambos*, had been established to facilitate access, free of charge, to social and productive services in rural and remote areas. Itinerant social action platforms, which were navy vessels equipped to provide public services, made health, education, civil registration and other services available to the most isolated communities in Peru. Between 2013 and 2017, services had been provided to around 500,000 people. The goal for 2018 was to serve 350,000. In the Amazonian regions of Madre de Dios and Loreto, the Household Targeting System had been devised to remediate mercury pollution in districts affected by illegal mining activities and provide other forms of assistance to isolated communities.

10. National school feeding and early childhood development programmes provided services for children in Amazonian districts. Pursuant to the Intercultural and Bilingual Intercultural Education Policy, over 11,000 primary schools were running bilingual intercultural education programmes for the benefit of some 600,000 children. As at December 2017, 38 indigenous language alphabets had been standardized, and the Ministry of Culture and the National Institute of Statistics and Informatics had finished drawing up an ethnolinguistic map of the country.

11. Peru was a regional leader with regard to prior consultation processes. As at March 2018, the Ministry of Culture had seen 36 such processes through to a conclusion and was supporting a further 5. Consultation processes had been organized and completed in relation to 11 fossil fuel projects and 11 mining projects, among others. All processes were conducted in line with the International Labour Organization (ILO) Indigenous and Tribal Peoples Convention, 1989 (No. 169) and the relevant domestic legislation. A multisectoral standing committee had been established within the Ministry of Culture to follow up on the implementation of agreements reached through prior consultation processes. Under the National Human Rights Plan 2018–2021, the Government had made a commitment to uphold the land ownership rights of indigenous peoples. The Office of the Deputy Minister of Intercultural Affairs provided oversight in the context of environmental emergencies to ensure that all rebuilding and disaster risk reduction measures incorporated an intercultural approach and were respectful of the rights of the communities affected.

12. Indigenous peoples in a situation of voluntary isolation or initial contact were afforded priority attention by the Government, which had strengthened the legal and regulatory framework for safeguarding their rights, in particular the right to self-determination. There were estimated to be 1,500 indigenous individuals in a situation of initial contact. In line with a recommendation made by the Committee, the Criminal Code had been amended to recognize as aggravating circumstances the fact that the victim of a crime belonged to an indigenous group in a situation of voluntary isolation or initial contact or, in the case of offences involving natural resources, that the offence had been committed in territorial reserves set aside for such peoples. The Ministry of Culture had launched a

process to prepare a national policy proposal concerning indigenous peoples in a situation of voluntary isolation or initial contact. The process was participatory and open to indigenous groups. Meetings and workshops were planned to disseminate the proposal. The Ministry was also developing a training and awareness-raising programme for public officials involved in the protection of indigenous peoples in a situation of voluntary isolation or initial contact and health protection measures to prevent the spread of diseases among such peoples.

13. The Comprehensive Reparations Plan provided for a range of reparations programmes for civilians and military and police officials who had been victims of violations during the period of internal violence from 1980 to 2000. To date, 98 per cent of the people on the Central Register of Victims had received financial compensation. Three quarters of those people were Quechua speakers. The Technical Secretariat of the High-Level Multisectoral Commission had drawn up a number of strategies over the previous 12 months to provide victims with linguistic and cultural support, including communications materials and places of remembrance. Collective reparation projects were approved by communal assemblies, in which members of indigenous communities were active participants. The Government had taken steps to identify and provide redress to victims of forced sterilization. A register of victims had been set up, and almost 6,000 victims had been registered to date.

14. Law enforcement officials in Peru adhered to human rights standards on the use of force. In 2015, Legislative Decree No. 1186 had been adopted to regulate the use of force by the Peruvian National Police. Since then, several police manuals had been updated to promote the handling of social conflicts in a manner that respected fundamental rights. In 2017, the Office of the Deputy Minister of Territorial Governance and the Secretariat of Social Management and Dialogue had been set up within the Office of the President of the Council of Ministers to prevent conflict situations, manage social conflicts and promote dialogue, sustainable agreements and the strengthening of local communities.

15. In 2016, the Working Group for the Strengthening of Indigenous Participation had been created to serve as a forum for agreeing on mechanisms to ensure that indigenous peoples were represented in parliament and in other government bodies. To date, the group had held four meetings. The Ministry of Culture had set up a working group on indigenous policies and a working group for the Afro-Peruvian population to propose and monitor compliance with public policies for those two groups. The application of the quota set in 2002 had resulted in an increase in the participation of representatives of indigenous and campesino communities in regional and municipal councils. In the 2018 elections, the quotas had been applied in 20 of the country's 24 departments and 131 of the 196 provinces.

16. Specific action had been taken to enhance access to justice for vulnerable groups, such as indigenous peoples and Afro-Peruvians. In 2015, a committee on indigenous justice had adopted a protocol for an intercultural approach to the provision of support and advice for use by public servants in the justice system. Eight international congresses on intercultural justice had been held in Peru, the most recent in December 2017.

17. Under the 2016–2021 National Plan of Access to Justice for Persons in Vulnerable Situations, a range of training activities were being carried out, including a basic Quechua course for judges and court officials. A web-based service for translators and interpreters of indigenous languages had been set up and currently had 26 registered interpreters working in a dozen languages.

18. Between 2013 and 2017, a total of 407 complaints had been registered through the Racism Alert Platform. A protocol had been developed to optimize and standardize the handling of such complaints. The platform included educational and preventive components to raise awareness of the existence of racist practices in society. Other judicial and administrative mechanisms were in place in the judiciary and establishments such as the National Elections Board and the National Institute for the Defence of Competition and the Protection of Intellectual Property, as well as private entities such as Sociedad Nacional de Radio y Televisión, to penalize discrimination and guarantee the right to equality.

19. The progress that had been made was a clear indicator of the Government's commitment to eradicating racism and racial discrimination. It was conscious of the scale of the challenges that lay ahead and of the outstanding issues that remained to be addressed.

20. **Mr. Murillo Martínez** (Country Rapporteur), welcoming the high-level delegation of Peru, said that it was regrettable that the delegation's composition did not reflect the country's cultural diversity. It was also unfortunate that the Ombudsman's Office had not participated in the dialogue with the Committee, as was standard practice. Peru was a country characterized by great demographic and linguistic diversity. It was also a country that had enjoyed sustained economic growth in recent years, and the impact of that growth on various ethnic groups should be taken into account during the review. It was somewhat paradoxical that Peru had recently hosted the Summit of the Americas on the theme of democratic governance against corruption, given the country's major challenges in dealing with the phenomenon at the highest political level in recent decades. Nonetheless, the reports the Committee received from Peruvian civil society were testament to the stability of its democracy. Despite political challenges, Peru had made significant advances in the past decade in several areas of relevance to the Committee, including the adoption of the National Human Rights Plan and the establishment of the National Commission against Discrimination.

21. In the period under review, the most notable advances had included the addition of "Afrodescendent" as one of the ethnicity variables in the most recent census and a specialized census for indigenous peoples. Progress had also been made in strengthening the use of the languages of various cultures in State policies and actions. However, like other countries in the region, Peru faced major challenges in relation to the inclusion and recognition of indigenous peoples and persons of African descent, who continued to feel the effects of structural racism and racial discrimination. For example, all else being equal, an Afro-Peruvian was much more likely to be living in severe poverty than any other citizen. He wished to know what was being done to combat structural racial discrimination and ensure equal opportunities for indigenous peoples and Afro-Peruvians. He would be interested to hear about any constitutional amendments or other steps being taken to officially recognize the State party's ethnic diversity and provide for specific, differentiated rights of indigenous peoples and Afro-Peruvians. Information on efforts to promote greater diversity in senior Government positions would also be welcome. With regard to the criminalization of racial discrimination, he wished to know whether the State party was considering amending article 323 of the Criminal Code to fully reflect the provisions of the Convention, particularly article 1.

22. Although legislation had been adopted on the prior consultation of indigenous peoples, there continued to be tensions and challenges in relation to the arbitrary use of force and private police services. According to civil society sources, 11 individuals, 10 of whom belonged to indigenous communities, had died since August 2015 as a result of their participation in protests, and 154 civilians, 60 per cent of them from indigenous communities, had died in that context since 2002. The Committee had also been informed that the State party had adopted legal measures that exempted the security forces from responsibility for police operations undertaken in the context of social protests. He would be interested to hear the delegation's views on the matter. It was important for the authorities to act early to identify potential issues and engage in prior consultation and intercultural dialogue with affected communities, for example in relation to oil extraction activities. He wished to know whether it was true that there were agreements in place between the national police and oil and mining companies, for example, such that security in the areas exploited by those companies was privatized and whether the impact of that practice in the affected communities had been evaluated. He would be interested to hear more in general about collective indigenous land rights.

23. The murder of Olivia Arévalo must be seen in the context of systematic violence against women. Indeed, it was a matter of great concern that more than one thousand women had been murdered in Peru between 2009 and December 2016 and that 7 in 10 women had experienced some form of violence; a disproportionate number of the victims of such violence were indigenous and Afro-Peruvian women. While the Committee welcomed the first ever conviction for racial discrimination, it was concerned that the Afro-

Peruvian woman at the centre of the case, Azucena Asunción Algendones, had been revictimized during the three legal proceedings in which she had been involved.

24. He would like to hear more about the impact of the National Development Plan for the Afro-Peruvian Population, the agencies involved in its implementation and what measures were planned to overcome budgetary and other constraints that hampered its success. He would also like to know how effective intercultural dialogue was in practice and what activities the State party planned to undertake as part of the International Decade for People of African Descent to ensure recognition, development and justice for Afro-Peruvians. In addition, he wished to know whether the State party planned to ratify the ILO Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189) and the Minamata Convention on Mercury and to study the effects of mercury on indigenous peoples, especially in the Amazon region.

25. **Mr. Kut** said that the State party's follow-up report (CERD/C/PER/CO/18-21/Add.1) had satisfactorily addressed the issues for follow-up identified by the Committee in its concluding observations on the previous periodic report of Peru, namely indigenous peoples' rights with regard to the extractive industries; reparations for victims of rights violations, including forced sterilization; social conflicts concerning natural resources; and measures to combat racial stereotypes. He noted that information on those matters had also been included in the most recent periodic report. Any further information that the delegation might wish to provide would nevertheless be welcome.

26. **Mr. Cali Tzay** said that the training of legal interpreters was a welcome step in improving access to justice. However, according to reports, 75 per cent of persons involved in court cases or in detention only spoke an indigenous language. He was concerned that the persisting lack of provision for those languages in the legal system might hinder indigenous communities' access to justice or violate the rights of detained indigenous persons. Although the State party's efforts to assist 6,000 victims of forced sterilization in bringing legal action were commendable, much work was still to be done, since, according to the Ombudsman's Office, more than 270,000 sterilizations had been carried out. Although those acts had been committed under previous administrations, the current Government bore responsibility for providing reparations to those affected.

27. The lack of a code of ethics for the media was regrettable. Television programmes such as *La Paisana Jacinta* and *El Especial del Humor*, which featured the character "El Negro Mama", continued to propagate negative stereotypes of Afro-Peruvian and indigenous peoples. In 2014, the broadcasting company concerned had been sanctioned by the State and had taken El Negro Mama off-air. Nevertheless, two months later, the character had been back on the air, and the programme now had a wider television audience than before. He would appreciate the delegation's comments in that regard.

28. The adoption of municipal ordinances to combat discrimination was commendable; however, he was concerned that such ordinances did not cover racial discrimination specifically, which diminished their effectiveness. Legislation explicitly banning racial discrimination was also lacking at the national level. He wished to know whether the State party intended to implement a national policy to tackle racial discrimination specifically, as called for by the Convention.

29. He would like to know what percentages of mining operations were lawful and unlawful, who was responsible for illegal mining and how much pollution was caused by such operations. While the right to prior consultation for indigenous communities was enshrined in law, the Committee had been informed that such consultation was not required in relation to mining. He would appreciate a comment from the delegation as to the accuracy of that information. It would also be helpful to have additional information on what was meant by "bilingual intercultural education" and who the intended recipients were. He understood in that connection that bilingual intercultural education had not been rolled out in districts of Lima that had large Quechua-speaking populations.

30. He commended the State party on its progress in safeguarding the right to land and self-determination of indigenous peoples. Nevertheless, regional authorities in San Martín had reportedly withheld support under a project financed by the United Nations Development Programme in exchange for recognition of the right to self-determination; he wondered whether that was true. The Committee had been informed that no complaints of

racial discrimination had been filed in Peru because of victims' fears and mistrust of the authorities. He would like to hear the delegation's views in that regard.

The meeting was suspended at 4.20 p.m. and resumed at 5.15 p.m.

31. **Mr. Avtonomov**, noting that the Office of the Deputy Minister of Intercultural Affairs had gathered a great deal of information on indigenous and Afro-Peruvian communities by conducting three censuses and compiling databases, said that he wished to know how the methodology for gathering data from various sources had been coordinated so as to provide clear and coherent data. It would also be helpful to have information on measures to promote the registration of indigenous land and the granting of land titles. He would appreciate information on any challenges encountered by the authorities in protecting and ensuring the integrity of the populations in a situation of voluntary isolation or initial contact and the measures taken to overcome them. In June 2016, the first three indigenous reserves had been established for such populations; he wondered whether steps were being taken to classify additional reserves and territories.

32. The Sectoral Plan on Intercultural Health 2016–2021 was a welcome initiative. He would like to hear what steps had been taken to implement it and the difficulties involved. He wondered what measures had been adopted to achieve the four objectives of the National Plan for Bilingual Intercultural Education and whether the impact of those measures had been assessed. In addition, he would be grateful for gender-disaggregated data on the results of steps to combat illiteracy and lower the school dropout rate among children from Afro-Peruvian and indigenous communities. Further details on the scholarships offered to encourage young persons from those communities to attend university would also be welcome. Lastly, he would be interested in hearing what action the State party had taken to ensure that Afro-Peruvian and indigenous women had access to education, the labour market, property and land.

33. **Mr. Marugán** said that it was his understanding that the implementation of the mechanism to protect human rights under the National Human Rights Plan 2018–2021 would be dependent on the availability of budgetary resources. He also understood that the Ministry of Energy and Mines would be responsible for the mechanism, which could undermine its impartiality and independence, since the Ministry promoted mining operations that were often associated with human rights violations. He would like to know whether the Government planned to set a specific budget for the mechanism and what steps it would take to ensure its independence.

34. According to reports, during a hearing before the Inter-American Court of Human Rights in 2016, the Government had made a commitment, to introduce, within 90 days, a protocol to protect human rights defenders, but it had not yet done so. He wished to know how the State party intended to fulfil its commitment to protect human rights defenders and safeguard their rights, particularly in the light of reports of continued threats against them and harassment and mistreatment by both State and non-State actors and the lack of policies to protect them and to publicly recognize their work.

35. An immigration law enacted in 2017 guaranteed foreigners equal access to health care, education and employment; however, it was reportedly difficult for refugees and asylum seekers to access such services because they often lacked the requisite identity documents. Migrants from the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela were particularly affected. It would be useful to have figures regarding the number of refugees and asylum seekers from that country. During the Intersectoral Round Table for Migration Management in 2018, a representative of the Comprehensive Health Insurance programme had recommended amending the law to make the requirements for accessing health care and education more flexible for foreign nationals. He wished to know what action the State party intended to take in that regard. He would also appreciate data on the number of foreigners currently enrolled in the Peruvian education system, disaggregated by nationality.

36. Many migrants reportedly faced problems in finding employment in both the formal and the informal sectors. Since a bank account was required for formal work, many migrant workers had to arrange for their wages to be paid into the bank account of another person. He wondered what was being done to facilitate migrants' access to employment and

whether the Government had a public awareness-raising programme to combat stereotypes and prejudice against migrants.

37. Despite a general lack of information on the phenomenon of forced labour in Peru, it was clear that it affected certain categories of the population, including persons living in poverty and those with a low level of educational attainment. The Second National Plan to Combat Forced Labour 2013–2017 represented a positive step, but its impact seemed not to have been evaluated in preparation for the adoption of a new plan. In that context, he wished to know what steps could be taken to increase the effectiveness of the work of the National Committee against Forced Labour; how forced labour affected indigenous peoples, the Afro-Peruvian community and other ethnic groups; when comprehensive statistics on the extent of the phenomenon would be available; and how the work of the National Labour Inspection Authority would be strengthened with a view to addressing issues relating to racial discrimination. Information on the enforcement of the recently introduced provisions of the Criminal Code concerning forced labour would also be helpful.

38. **Mr. Albuquerque e Silva** said that the State party was to be commended for the considerable importance that it attached to the elimination of racial discrimination, particularly as many countries in Latin America had historically failed to address the issue with sufficient seriousness. The preparation of reports for submission to the human rights treaty bodies gave States parties an opportunity to scrutinize government policies and engage in constructive dialogue with civil society actors. In that connection, he would be grateful for more information, including specific examples, on the involvement of civil society in the preparation of the report under consideration. He would also be interested in hearing whether the process of drafting the report had given rise to any concrete actions that had had an impact on groups that experienced racial discrimination. He wondered whether the State party had a permanent mechanism or body responsible for preparing reports for submission to international human rights bodies and conducting follow-up on any recommendations received.

39. He would appreciate detailed statistics on the representation of Afro-Peruvian communities and indigenous peoples in public service, for example in the judiciary, the Parliament and the executive branch, including the diplomatic service and the armed forces. It was important to recognize that representatives of Afrodescendent communities and indigenous peoples who held senior positions in a country's public service could act as role models and that affirmative action measures could serve an important function in eliminating discrimination against them. He would appreciate an update on the current status of the national strategy for the eradication of ethnic and racial discrimination for the period 2016–2021 and the budget earmarked for its implementation. Lastly, he wished to know whether the results of the first national survey on perceptions and attitudes about cultural diversity and racial discrimination had given rise to any policy measures aimed at eliminating racial discrimination.

40. **Mr. Diaby** said that he would like to know how many final convictions had been secured in relation to complaints received via the Racism Alert Platform. He would also appreciate information on the average duration of custodial sentences handed down to persons convicted in cases of racial discrimination and on how many investigations had been opened to identify, prosecute and punish police officers who perpetrated acts of violence. In addition, he wished to know whether civil society and the national human rights institution had participated in the preparation of the National Human Rights Plan for the period 2018–2021, whether they would be involved in its implementation and whether an evaluation of the Plan's impact would be conducted.

41. **Mr. Bossuyt** said that equality was not so much an "authentic subjective right", as it had been described in the Constitutional Court judgment quoted in paragraph 11 of the State party report; rather, it was a fundamental principle that applied to all subjective rights. He would appreciate more information on the specific grounds of discrimination identified in the two cases mentioned in paragraphs 14 and 15 of the State party report, both of which had given rise to decisions of the Tribunal for the Defence of Competition and Intellectual Property. He would also welcome clarification regarding the relationship between national legislation prohibiting racial discrimination and the regional and municipal ordinances in which the problem was addressed. Lastly, he would be grateful for an update on the review

of the Criminal Code mentioned in paragraph 35 of the State party report and an indication of the impact that it was expected to have on the definition of the offence of discrimination.

42. **Mr. Yeung Sik Yuen** said that he wished to know the numbers of cases of racial discrimination reported, investigations conducted, prosecutions brought and convictions secured and what sentences had been handed down to convicted perpetrators. It was unclear from the information included in the State party report which specific sectors of the economy were affected by forced labour. Clarification would be appreciated. In addition, he would be grateful for an update on the status of the Domestic Workers Convention, 2011 (No. 189), of the International Labour Organization, which the State party had been preparing to ratify.

43. **Mr. Murillo Martínez** asked what measures were planned to ensure access to justice for the Afro-Peruvian community and indigenous peoples, whether consideration had been given to the possibility of establishing a mechanism to facilitate access to justice in cases of racial discrimination and whether the State party planned to introduce training courses aimed at raising awareness of racial discrimination among judicial actors and public servants and to develop associated evaluation and follow-up mechanisms. He would also like more information on the National Commission against Discrimination. In particular, it would be useful to know whether, in practice, the National Commission played an intersectoral role and whether the Office of the Ombudsman had a specific function to perform in the Commission's work. He wondered whether the National Commission discussed the Committee's recommendations and, if it did, what plans it had drawn up in response — for example to stop the broadcast of television programmes that denigrated indigenous and Afro-Peruvian persons. Lastly, he would appreciate an update on the situation in the Kugapakori-Nahua-Nanti Reserve and on the policies adopted in that regard.

The meeting rose at 5.55 p.m.